

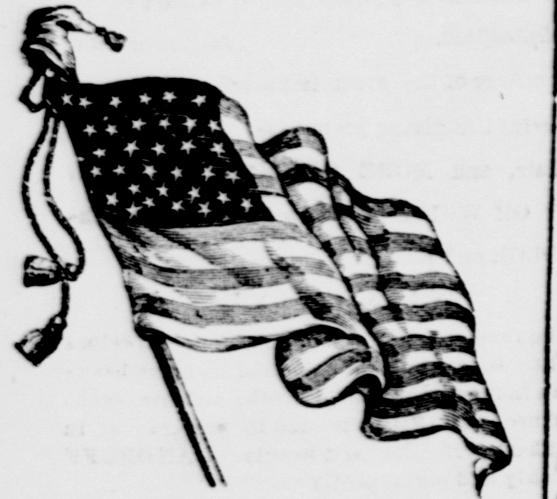
THE DAILY GAZETTE.
Published every evening except Sunday, by
THE GAZETTE PRINTING COMPANY

For year, delivered in advance..... \$3.00
Postage on the same, in advance..... \$1.00
Postage on the same, by mail, in advance..... \$1.00
Parts of year at same rate.

JOB PRINTING.
Book and every description of Commercial and
Law printing, in the best manner at Gazette Job
Rooms.

Entered at the Post Office at Janesville, Wis., as
second-class matter.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.



FOR PRESIDENT,
JAMES A. GARFIELD,
OF OHIO.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,
CHESTER A. ARTHUR,
OF NEW YORK.

What a commotion the nomination of
Garfield has made among the Democrats!

Mr. Garfield fought too well at Chicka-
mauga to suit the Democrats and hence
they are attempting to pick his military
record.

The highest hope of the Democrats is
that there may be some truth in the pa-
vement charge. But here the unlucky Dem-
ocrats will be disappointed again.

The Republican Convention by its wis-
dom and common sense, has made it im-
possible for the election of a Republican
President to be narrowed down to 8 to 7.

The unpronounceable prima donna is
Jenny Lind Jerzykiewicz, who was born
in New York thirty years ago. She has
made her debut at Dresden, and is a prom-
inent candidate for musical fame.

It is not at all singular that Mr. Thur-
man wants nothing to do with the Pres-
idential nomination. The Chicago nomi-
nation has had a wonderful effect in less-
ening his Presidential aspirations.

It is a clear case of madness with the
Democrats. They don't like it because
Garfield was nominated, and because his
integrity passes unchallenged among all his
associates in both parties in Congress.

The Democratic party has organized
itself into an army of mud-throwers. Its
highest ambition is to be able to throw
mud, whether it will stick or not. A Dem-
ocrat thinks it statesmanship to manage
mud batteries.

The twenty eighth annual session of the
Wisconsin Teachers' Association will be
held at Madison, beginning on July 6th
and concluding on the 9th. Many of the
best teachers and educators in the State
will take part in the exercises.

If Garfield was not a strong candidate,
commanding the highest opinion of the
fairest-minded men of all parties, the
Democrats would not take so much pains
to open their batteries upon him. The
fact is, his nomination hurts the Demo-
cratic party, and that is the reason why it
squirms.

We publish in another part of this issue
of the Gazette, the speech delivered in the
House of Representatives on Friday last
by Mr. Williams of this city. It is an
important subject—that of United States
Marshals at election—and is an able de-
fense of the Republican policy. Those
who want the law, justice and common
sense on the subject in a nutshell, should
give this speech a careful reading.

Last March the United States Senate
adopted a resolution asking the Secretary
of the Treasury to furnish that body a
statement showing the expenses of the
government on account of the war, from
July 1, 1861, to June 30, 1879. The Secre-
tary has responded to the resolution, pre-
paring an elaborate statement of the gross
expenditures, the ordinary expenditures,
and the expenditures growing out of the
war in all the various branches of the
service, either directly or indirectly affected
by the war. The gross expenditures
reached \$6,796,793,508. During that time
the interest on the public debt has been
\$1,764,256,195. The pay of the army
cost \$1,040,102,702, and so far
\$407,429,193 has been paid for pensions.
The subsistence of the army from 1861 to
1879 cost the government a little over 351
millions of dollars.

**GENERAL GARFIELD AND THE DE
GOYER CASE.**

No sooner had the Republican Conven-
tion nominated Mr. Garfield than the
Democratic papers began the work of
resurrecting the old charges against him
regarding the Credit Mobilier frauds and
the De Goyer pavement scandals. The
Credit Mobilier matter was settled long
ago, and every member of the committee
that investigated the charges, found that so
far as Mr. Garfield was concerned, there
was no truth whatever in the report that
he was in anywise connected with it. Being
exonerated completely in that direction,
his political enemies have resorted
to another trick, and are now moving
heaven and earth to make the country
believe that he had a hand in the
De Goyer pavement frauds. These
charges have gone far enough to be me-
by all the facts in the case. The story of
Mr. Garfield's connection with the Wash-
ington pavement business is brief and sim-
ple, and can be plainly told in a few words.
In 1874 when the investigating committee
had this pavement question in hand, Mr.
Garfield heard that one Nickerson, who it

THE JANEVILLE GAZETTE.

VOLUME 24

JANEVILLE, WISCONSIN, TUESDAY, JUNE 15, 1880.

NUMBER 85

GENERAL GARFIELD.

The Arrival of General Gar-
field in Cleveland, Ohio.

His Departure for the East
and the National Capitol.

Enthusiastic Receptions Along
the Route in Ohio.

The General's Speech to the
People of Warren, Trum-
bull County.

Senator Windom Replies to
Voorhees on the Exodus
Question.

Lamar Puts in His Lip and
Quotes General Grant's
Speeches.

A Statement from Senator In-
galls, of Kansas.

The Damage by the Floods on
the Wolf and Wisconsin
Rivers.

General Grant Among the
Badgers at Oshkosh and
Neenah.

Explosion of the Boiler in the
Menomonee Distillery,
Milwaukee.

Killing One Man and Injuring
Three Others.

The Building Takes Fire and
Is Destroyed—Loss \$50,000.

GENERAL GARFIELD.

His Arrival at Cleveland—Enroute
for the National Capital—Enthusi-
astic Reception.

PITTSBURG, June 14.—Mr. Garfield ar-
rived at Cleveland, Ohio, from his Mentor
farm at 1 o'clock this afternoon, being
accompanied by his wife, Major D. G. Swain, formerly of the United States army,
who has been with him as a personal
friend and private secretary ever since his
nomination, and the Hon. Freeman Thorp,
member of the Ohio Legislature from the
Ashtabula district. Mrs. Garfield remained
in Cleveland until 5 o'clock to do some
shopping, then returning home. A throng
of people met Mr. Garfield at the Union
Depot, but he had stated that he
desired no further display in the Forest
City, which he regarded almost as his
home, it being so near the Nineteenth Dis-
trict, which sent him to Congress, and the
General was therefore driven unostentatiously
to the house of a friend, and at 2:30
o'clock to the New York, Pennsylvania and
Ohio Railway depot, to take the train
for Pittsburgh and Washington. There was
a crowd at the New York depot, but Gar-
field merely shook hands with those whom
he knew, and quickly stepped into the
Pittsburg car. Here again the unostentatious
character of the Presidential candidate
was shown. Although General J. H. Deyterd had tendered him
the use of his handsome parlor coach, and other
railway magnates would have been
only too well pleased to have similarly
accommodated him, Garfield simply took
passage in an ordinary car. On the train
were a number of prominent Clevelander
and Mayor C. Ward and Judge Frederick
Kinsman, of Warren, members of a local
committee appointed to announce to the
General that the people of Warren were
preparing to turn out to greet him when the
train passed through that town, and ex-
pected him to make some remarks. Mayor
Swain and Mr. Thorp were the only ones
on board who had arranged to go through
to the National Capital along with the
General.

There was a small crowd at Newburg
station, a few miles from Cleveland, and
Thomas Garfield, an uncle of the General
came on board to shake hands. He was
highly pleased at the prospect before his
nephew, and rejoiced in being president of
a large Garfield club, formed on the night
the news was received of the Chicago nomi-
nation.

At Solon and Mantua there were
enthusiastic people, and at Garrettsville a
larger crowd. The remainder of the War-
ren committee, numbering eight or ten,
came on board at Garrettsville, and General
Garfield was obliged to forego a nap that he had
commenced to enjoy as the train passed
near Mantua, Warren, the county seat of
Trumbull, was cut in mass, and the train
entered the town amid loud booming of can-
ons and cheers. Hundreds of bouquets
were showered at the General as he stepped
forward on the platform and was
introduced by Mayor Ward. Garfield
spoke as follows:

"FELLOW CITIZENS OF WARREN: You
have had the pleasure of surprising me
on several occasions, and have never so
many more now. Of all places that I
look back to with grateful and affectionate
feelings, the Nineteenth District stands
first, and when I say that I regard Warren
as the capital of the Nineteenth District
I think I state more than any other words
I could utter in behalf of your town. There is one thing I have especially liked in my inter-
course with the people of the Nineteenth District,
and Warren is included particularly,
and that is the independence that we
have always maintained toward each other.
We have always been perfectly
candid in our opinions on every point, and
when you have thought at any time that
I deserved criticism you have not been
loth to say so. Again, if you considered
that I had done something which deserved
praise, you have not hesitated to say that
such was the case. I always relied on the
strong, good judgment of the Nineteenth District,
and looked toward this point as the focal center more than anywhere else. I felt that from this place there came
the most sincere criticism. And again,
when the people thought it was deserved,
the most generous praise and good will.
[Applause.] I hope, fellow citizens, that
this time may never come when I cannot
appreciate the judgment and enjoy the
good words of the people of the grand old

Nineteenth District, and whatever may
happen to me in the future, I shall never
forget that the hearts of the citizens of the
Nineteenth District beat cordially in my
breast. [Cheers.]

It seemed as if the people of Warren
would never finish their tremendous appla-
use, and the moving off of the train was
all that checked them finally. Miles gave
four several hundred iron workers who
cheered, whereupon the General removed
his hat and bowed from the window. He
started to go to the rear platform, but a
few moments later, but little time was given for
personal congratulations.

OSHKOSH, June 14.—The train bearing
General Grant when passing
through on a special train. He was warmly
cheered, and reciprocated in his usual
pleasant style. As the train stopped but a
moment, the General removed his hat and
bowed from the window. He started to go to the rear platform, but a
few moments later, but little time was given for
personal congratulations.

WASHINGTON, June 14—An immense crowd
was at the depot this morning to get a
sight at General Grant when passing
through on a special train. He was warmly
cheered, and reciprocated in his usual
pleasant style. Merchants through the city made
something like decoration, but nothing like what
would have been done under more
favorable circumstances. General Grant
was met at the railway landing by a com-
mittee of the Mayor and other citizens,
and under the escort of the Oshkosh
Guards, Oshkosh Rifles, and Temple of
Honor Cadets, proceeded to his carriage
which was drawn by four horses to a point on
Main street. The Mayor here delivered
the address of welcome. General Grant
endeavored to respond, but the pelting
rain and the cheers of the crowd that surrounded
the carriage prevented his being heard.
The line of march was taken up to the High school, where a large number of
children were permitted to gaze upon him.
Thence the procession moved to the depot,
where amid the cheers of the crowd,
the train pulled out for Fourth City. Both
General and Mrs. Grant expressed themselves
pleased with the ovation tendered to them, and made remarks favorable to the
general appearance of the city. General and Mrs. Grant were the recipients of several
bouquets, and the former received a poem printed on white satin dedicated to him.

WASHINGTON, June 14—Up to present date
of the 36 States have chosen delegates
to Cincinnati, or 694 of the 738 delegates
composing the convention. As none of them
are absolutely instructed for any candidate,
it is impossible to make any calculation
of the strength of the various aspirants
which will be more than approximately accurate. Enough is known of
the preferences of the delegates, however,
to make it apparent that the convention
will be strongly against the nomination
of Tilden. Giving him the
New York delegates solid, and the votes of
all other delegations which he has
a probability of carrying, he has 29,000
to 25,000 refugees in Kansas and had
taken up homesteads on obtaining employ-
ment, and hereafter would be entirely
self-sustaining and valuable citizens to the
State. He did not think that more than
one person has returned, a remarkable
circumstance when it is remembered
that the exodus began at an unfavorable season
and in cold weather.

WASHINGTON, June 14—Up to present date
of the 36 States have chosen delegates
to Cincinnati, or 694 of the 738 delegates
composing the convention. As none of them
are absolutely instructed for any candidate,
it is impossible to make any calculation
of the strength of the various aspirants
which will be more than approximately accurate. Enough is known of
the preferences of the delegates, however,
to make it apparent that the convention
will be strongly against the nomination
of Tilden. Giving him the
New York delegates solid, and the votes of
all other delegations which he has
a probability of carrying, he has 29,000
to 25,000 refugees in Kansas and had
taken up homesteads on obtaining employ-
ment, and hereafter would be entirely
self-sustaining and valuable citizens to the
State. He did not think that more than
one person has returned, a remarkable
circumstance when it is remembered
that the exodus began at an unfavorable season
and in cold weather.

WASHINGTON, June 14—Up to present date
of the 36 States have chosen delegates
to Cincinnati, or 694 of the 738 delegates
composing the convention. As none of them
are absolutely instructed for any candidate,
it is impossible to make any calculation
of the strength of the various aspirants
which will be more than approximately accurate. Enough is known of
the preferences of the delegates, however,
to make it apparent that the convention
will be strongly against the nomination
of Tilden. Giving him the
New York delegates solid, and the votes of
all other delegations which he has
a probability of carrying, he has 29,000
to 25,000 refugees in Kansas and had
taken up homesteads on obtaining employ-
ment, and hereafter would be entirely
self-sustaining and valuable citizens to the
State. He did not think that more than
one person has returned, a remarkable
circumstance when it is remembered
that the exodus began at an unfavorable season
and in cold weather.

WASHINGTON, June 14—Up to present date
of the 36 States have chosen delegates
to Cincinnati, or 694 of the 738 delegates
composing the convention. As none of them
are absolutely instructed for any candidate,
it is impossible to make any calculation
of the strength of the various aspirants
which will be more than approximately accurate. Enough is known of
the preferences of the delegates, however,
to make it apparent that the convention
will be strongly against the nomination
of Tilden. Giving him the
New York delegates solid, and the votes of
all other delegations which he has
a probability of carrying, he has 29,000
to 25,000 refugees in Kansas and had
taken up homesteads on obtaining employ-
ment, and hereafter would be entirely
self-sustaining and valuable citizens to the
State. He did not think that more than
one person has returned, a remarkable
circumstance when it is remembered
that the exodus began at an unfavorable season
and in cold weather.

WASHINGTON, June 14—Up to present date
of the 36 States have chosen delegates
to Cincinnati, or 694 of the 738 delegates
composing the convention. As none of them
are absolutely instructed for any candidate,
it is impossible to make any calculation
of the strength of the various aspirants
which will be more than approximately accurate. Enough is known of
the preferences of the delegates, however,
to make it apparent that the convention
will be strongly against the nomination
of Tilden. Giving him the
New York delegates solid, and the votes of
all other delegations which he has
a probability of carrying, he has 29,000
to 25,000 refugees in Kansas and had
taken up homesteads on obtaining employ-
ment, and hereafter would be entirely
self-sustaining and valuable citizens to the
State. He did not think that more than
one person has returned, a remarkable
circumstance when it is remembered
that the exodus began at an unfavorable season
and in cold weather.

WASHINGTON, June 14—Up to present date
of the 36 States have chosen delegates
to Cincinnati, or 694 of the 738 delegates
composing the convention. As none of them
are absolutely instructed for any candidate,
it is impossible to make any calculation
of the strength of the various aspirants
which will be more than approximately accurate. Enough is known of
the preferences of the delegates, however,
to make it apparent that the convention
will be strongly against the nomination
of Tilden. Giving him the
New York delegates solid, and the votes of
all other delegations which he has
a probability of carrying, he has 29,000
to 25,000 refugees in Kansas and had
taken up homesteads on obtaining employ-
ment, and hereafter would be entirely
self-sustaining and valuable citizens to the
State. He did not think that more than
one person has returned, a remarkable
circumstance when it is remembered
that the exodus began at an unfavorable season
and in cold weather.

WASHINGTON, June 14—Up to present date
of the 36 States have chosen delegates
to Cincinnati, or 694 of the 738 delegates
composing the convention. As none of them
are absolutely instructed for any candidate,
it is impossible to make any calculation
of the strength of the various aspirants
which will be more than approximately accurate. Enough is known of
the preferences of the delegates, however,
to make it apparent that the convention
will be strongly against the nomination
of Tilden. Giving him the
New York delegates solid, and the votes of
all other delegations which he has
a probability of carrying, he has 29,000
to 25,000 refugees in Kansas and had
taken up homesteads on obtaining employ-
ment, and hereafter would be entirely
self-sustaining and valuable citizens to the
State. He did not think that more than
one person has returned, a remarkable
circumstance when it is remembered
that the exodus began at an unfavorable season
and in cold weather.

WASHINGTON, June 14—Up to present date
of the 36 States have chosen delegates
to Cincinnati, or 694 of the 738 delegates
composing the convention. As none of them
are absolutely instructed for any candidate,
it is impossible to make any calculation
of the strength of the various aspirants
which will be more than approximately accurate. Enough is known of
the preferences of the delegates, however,
to make it apparent that the convention
will be strongly against the nomination
of Tilden. Giving him the
New York delegates solid, and the votes of
all other delegations which he has
a probability of carrying, he has 29,000
to 25,000 refugees in Kansas and had
taken up homesteads on obtaining employ-
ment, and hereafter would be entirely
self-sustaining and valuable citizens to the
State. He did not think that more than
one person has returned, a remarkable
circumstance when it is remembered
that the exodus began at an unfavorable season
and in cold weather.

WASHINGTON, June 14—Up to present date
of the 36 States have chosen delegates
to Cincinnati, or 694 of the 738 delegates
composing the convention. As none of them
are absolutely instructed for any candidate,
it is impossible to make any calculation
of the strength of the various aspirants
which will be more than approximately accurate. Enough is known of
the preferences of the delegates, however,
to make it apparent that the convention
will be strongly against the nomination
of Tilden. Giving him the
New York delegates solid, and the votes of
all other delegations which he has
a probability of carrying, he has 29,000
to 25,000 refugees in Kansas and had
taken up homesteads on obtaining employ-
ment, and hereafter would be entirely
self-sustaining and valuable citizens to the
State. He did not think that more than
one person has returned, a remarkable
circumstance when it is remembered
that the exodus began at an unfavorable season
and in cold weather.

WASHINGTON, June 14—Up to present date
of the 36 States have chosen delegates
to Cincinnati, or 694 of the 738 delegates
composing the convention. As none of them
are absolutely instructed for any candidate,
it is impossible to make any calculation

THE GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, JUNE 15, 1880.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Rail-
way.
Trains at Janesville station.

From Monroe.....\$36 a m.
From Prairie du Chien.....125 p m.
From Chicago, Milwaukee and East.....440 p m.
From Chicago, Milwaukee and East.....650 p m.

For Chicago, Milwaukee and East.....\$26 a m.
For Chicago, Milwaukee and East.....125 p m.
For Madison, Prairie du Chien, St. Paul.....340 p m.
For Monroe.....650 p m.

W. H. CARPENTER, Gen'l Pass'g Agt.

Chicago & Northwestern R. R.

Trains at Janesville Station.
From North.....Arrive.....Depart.....
Day Express.....120 p.m. 1:30 p.m.
Food da Lac passenger. 3:45 p.m. 5:15 p.m.

Going South.....Arrive.....Depart.....
Day Express.....2:30 p.m. 2:30 p.m.
Food da Lac passenger. 6:30 a.m. 7:30 a.m.

M. HUGGETT, Gen'l Sup't. W. H. STENNELL, General Passenger Agent
JANESVILLE '78

WESTERN UNION RAILROAD.
THE TABLE AT CLINTON JUNCTION.
West Bound:

Night Express.....10:30 A.M.
Night Express.....10:11 P.M.
Accommodation.....5:30 A.M.
D. A. OLN. FRED WILD.
Gen'l Sup't. Gen'l Ticket Agent

DEPUTY MARSHALS.

Speech in the House of Representa-
tives by Hon. C. G. Williams—The
Importance of the Ballot Box and
the Duty of the Government in
Protecting it.

When the bill providing for Deputy
United States Marshals at elections was
under consideration in the house last Fri-
day, Mr. Williams, of Wisconsin said:

Mr. Speaker, the maxim "Put not the
child to nurse with a stranger," holds good
in legislation as elsewhere. If the legisla-
tion here proposed is not in the hands of
strangers it is in the hands of those who
bear no good will. That they are in-
terested in masking it complete and effect-
ive no one will pretend. They have no
love for the Federal election laws. They
desire to see them nugatory if they cannot
be repealed, and although the Supreme
Court has pronounced them constitutional
and binding, the promoters of this legisla-
tion believe or profess to believe utterly
unconstitutional and void. They regard
any attempt on the part of the Federal
Government to interfere with or in any
manner regulate elections for members of
Congress as an outrage upon the
rights of the States and as not sanc-
tioned by the Constitution, and this not-
withstanding the Constitution says in
plain words that after the States have
prescribed regulations for such elections
"Congress may at any time by law make
or alter such elections," and the Supreme
Court has held that Congress can make
such regulations, and that is doing so, it is
not necessary that it should assume entire
control thereof, but may make entirely
new regulations or add to, or modify the
regulations made by the State, and is do-
ing so may impose new duties on the offi-
cers of elections, or additional penalties for
breach of duty or for the perpetration of
fraud, or provide for the attendance of
officers to prevent frauds and see that the
elections are legally and fairly conducted,
and that the authority of the National
Government being paramount, collisions
can only occur from unfeigned jealousy of
one another.

This being the position of gentlemen I
repeat that they cannot be interested in
perfecting this bill and making it efficient.
There is no necessity, Mr. Speaker, for dis-
cussing this question with heat or with
partisan bitterness or scruples. It has
been railed and often repeated that up to
the year 1851 this country got along with-
out any such legislation as this and with-
out any interference on the part of the
National Government with elections for
members of Congress in the States; but
the gentleman from New York [MR. LAMP-

HAM] has just reminded the House that in
1865 in the city of New York there were
thirty thousand spurious ballots cast.

Mr. Speaker, the life's blood of this nation
and its hope for perpetuity is the purity of
the ballot box. Taint with fraud or
corruption and you poison the whole sys-
tem and put it on the road to decay and
death. Dare any man stand up on either
side of the House, and seriously contend
that thirty thousand—yes, if ten thousand
fraudulent ballots go into the box unchal-
lenged, that free government is possible?
Can that practice be tolerated and this
nation live?

These facts have been disputed, but by
incontestable proof they stand out like
beacons in our current political history.
Judges who engage in this nefarious busi-
ness have been driven in disgrace from
their high positions and gone broken-
hearted to their graves. If in any part of
this country the purpose exists to perpet-
uate our institutions and hand them down
unharmed to posterity, then, regardless of
party, we should rouse up as one man and
say this must not be allowed, there
must be a remedy for these evils and these
wrongs. We need not go over the old
story again.

It is fact in the universe, the fact
it stands out here to-day that not
only were these frauds perpetrated in New
York City, but in other parts of the country
unauthorized bodies of men have gone
armed to the polls and confronted the
officers of the Government in the discharge
of their duties; bodies of men organized,
officered, uniformed, and equipped have
gone there to prevent legal voters from
exercising the highest constitutional func-
tion of American citizens, the right to say
who shall be their representatives. Con-
fronted with fraud at the ballot box, met
by force at the polls, what will that gen-
tleman do? Will you yield to fraud?
Will you surrender to a snafu? Will you
relinquish all attempt to enact some legis-
lation which shall confer power adequate
to prevent this fraud, and overcome force
by force if necessary? It was in this spirit
that these laws were proposed. If there
is to be a fair count, there must
be a fair supervision. If there
is to be a fair and adequate supervision,
one which will impart confidence, then one
man or one party should not have exclusive
control of such supervision. Therefore it
was eminently proper, and perfectly logical
and right, that the supervisors of elections
should be selected from the different politi-
cal parties. They were to be present first
at the registration, then at the election;
they were to occupy such position near the
ballot box as to see all that was done; and
they were to inspect, can, and scrutinize
the whole proceeding so as both to detect
and prevent fraud.

Do any man rise here to-day and say
that such a proceeding is not fair, is not
desirable, is not safe? But if there is com-
motion at the polls, if there is riot and
tumult there, if life and limb are endan-
gered, it is useless, it is nonsense, it is mere
child's play to select two supervisors,
though of different political parties, and
bid them empty-handed to scrutinize the
canvass and preserve the peace. Unless
they themselves can be protected their
presence there is a mockery.

The first condition to any proper per-
formance of their duties is protection, com-
plete and absolute. If gentlemen insist
that such protection has been afforded by
State authority in all the States, the simple
answer is that it is not true and we need
not stop here to quarrel about it.

These national election laws, therefore,

wisely provided that the marshal, who is
the right arm of the civil executive power,
should protect these supervisors and the
voters as well, and should for that purpose
appoint as many special deputies as may
be necessary. To do what? Why, to
preserve the peace and protect these offi-
cers and the citizens in the lawful exercise
of their rights. Was there anything
wrong in that? You desire protection; you
desire peace; you desire safety at your
elections; you desire that the will of the
humblest citizen in this free country may
be as fairly and freely expressed at the
ballot box in election day as that of the
mighty; that he should feel his full
manhood and independence on this day, if
no other. Now, if you desire this, there
must be absolute protection. There must
be nothing to intimidate either mentally
or physically. The very humblest of
citizens must walk unchallenged at the
polls, shielded by the power of his Govern-
ment and by the maxims of American fair
play, must be free to say himself, "I de-
posited this ballot uncontrollable to any-
body but my conscience, my country, and
my God."

Secure this and you have based your
Government on a foundation of granite.
Your ballots will speak the will of sovereign
men, and not the cringing subserviency
of neutrals. You will have a nation upheld
by men and not resting on the backs of
beggars! But plant it on tumult, violence
bloodshed, and fraud, and you have built it
on the sand, but on the waves of an
unresting sea, where it sooner or later
must break up and go to pieces.

As I suggested on a former occasion,
and has been sufficiently presented here-
to-day, if you are to have peace through
the Executive Departments you must have
power and responsibility combined. Now,
being unyielding to this legislation, gentle-
men on the other side are perfectly
willing that the circuit courts whatever
they are in session shall appear in these
marshals. But, supposing they sit a year
before, supposing they sit a year, a week
a day, an hour before the election, under
this bill they, and they alone, can appoint
the marshals, these twins; but twins do
not agree, for they must come from oppo-
site, come from different political parties,
so they shall not agree. [Laughter.] I
think one of the best things José Belling
ever said was that there was one thing in
this world that we never were prepared
for, and that was twins. [Renewed
Laughter.] My God, has anybody pre-
pared for this twin executive power?

What is the duty of executive power but
to enforce law. Is there any partisanship
in this? Do you leave it to a marshal or
sheriff to enforce or not enforce law at
election? But gentlemen say no. The
enforcement of law is to become a matter
of taste in this country hereafter, and
therefore we want two marshals and two
sheriffs, not to agree, but to disagree. They
must agree that no longer there is strength
in unity, but in diversity there is demo-
cratic salvation. I have no doubt that
democracy would have put down the
rebellion with two commanding genera-
lions from each side the line. But men
who were in earnest on either side did not
match marshals in that way.

There is no disputing the fact that under
dumb and violence and show of force vot-
ers by the hundred and by the two hun-
dred and by the three hundred have been
driven from a single voting precinct in
the country. I refer to it in no taunting
spirit; I refer to it in no feeling of bitter-
ness; but I ask you, gentlemen on the other
side, how long do you think our
elections can be conducted that man-

All we want is purity of the ballot-box,
peace at the polls, fair play for all, protec-
tion of officers with power to execute law
and responsibility for the faithful perfor-
mance of their duty. Some gentlemen on
the other side have argued in this debate that
general duty marshals could go to all
the polls and help preserve the peace, &c.
But our leaders in another place
take the rules forbidding more specific
takes exactly the opposite position and
insists that the amendment to this bill
was designed to cut out these general
marshals and prevent their interfering in
any manner at the different election polls
He seems to doubt whether they could
ever execute civil process on election day
in case of master pertaining to the election,
but thinks they might do this on the day
of the election.

Thus you see the real purpose of this
bill is to do away with these general dep-
uty marshals at elections and to say,
though this springs up at the polls, only
those marshals whom your courts may
appoint six months before shall inter-
fere to keep the peace. How is the court
to know how many number of marshals
will be needed at New York, for instance,
at the next November election? Let to
the Executive, to the marshals, when the
danger comes and is imminent the power
to appoint is there, and to appoint any
needed number. But your court has ac-
tually turned it gone; weeks, perhaps
months, before, one or two, than for men
from opposite parties may have been ap-
pointed, but a no body of a thousand,
it may be, to the polls and so late, as
the bill furnishes any protection your
election is at the mercy of the mob. And we
are told it is designed that it should be so;
that we want no more of these general
deputy marshals interfering with elections

I thank the House for its attention. I
have simply spoken from the impulse of
the moment, not aiming or knowing
when I reached the Chamber that I could
be permitted to speak at all. But I say in
conclusion to gentlemen on both sides of
the House it is not for me to lecture you,
it is not for me to censure you, but in the
name of justice, in the name of that hope
which we all profess to cherish, that this
Government of ours shall be perpetuated
in its integrity, not for a moment, not for a
second, but for ever, that the Government
of which we are the representatives. Con-
fronted with fraud at the ballot box, met
by force at the polls, what will that gen-
tleman do? Will you yield to fraud?
Will you surrender to a snafu? Will you
relinquish all attempt to enact some legis-
lation which shall confer power adequate
to prevent this fraud, and overcome force
by force if necessary? It was in this spirit
that these laws were proposed. If there
is to be a fair count, there must
be a fair supervision. If there
is to be a fair and adequate supervision,
one which will impart confidence, then one
man or one party should not have exclusive
control of such supervision. Therefore it
was eminently proper, and perfectly logical
and right, that the supervisors of elections
should be selected from the different politi-
cal parties. They were to be present first
at the registration, then at the election;
they were to occupy such position near the
ballot box as to see all that was done; and
they were to inspect, can, and scrutinize
the whole proceeding so as both to detect
and prevent fraud.

Do any man rise here to-day and say
that such a proceeding is not fair, is not
desirable, is not safe? But if there is com-
motion at the polls, if there is riot and
tumult there, if life and limb are endan-
gered, it is useless, it is nonsense, it is mere
child's play to select two supervisors,
though of different political parties, and
bid them empty-handed to scrutinize the
canvass and preserve the peace. Unless
they themselves can be protected their
presence there is a mockery.

The first condition to any proper per-
formance of their duties is protection, com-
plete and absolute. If gentlemen insist
that such protection has been afforded by
State authority in all the States, the simple
answer is that it is not true and we need
not stop here to quarrel about it.

These national election laws, therefore,

wisely provided that the marshal, who is
the right arm of the civil executive power,
should protect these supervisors and the
voters as well, and should for that purpose
appoint as many special deputies as may
be necessary. To do what? Why, to
preserve the peace and protect these offi-
cers and the citizens in the lawful exercise
of their rights. Was there anything
wrong in that? You desire protection; you
desire peace; you desire safety at your
elections; you desire that the will of the
humblest citizen in this free country may
be as fairly and freely expressed at the
ballot box in election day as that of the
mighty; that he should feel his full
manhood and independence on this day, if
no other. Now, if you desire this, there
must be absolute protection. There must
be nothing to intimidate either mentally
or physically. The very humblest of
citizens must walk unchallenged at the
polls, shielded by the power of his Govern-
ment and by the maxims of American fair
play, must be free to say himself, "I de-
posited this ballot uncontrollable to any-
body but my conscience, my country, and
my God."

Secure this and you have based your
Government on a foundation of granite.
Your ballots will speak the will of sovereign
men, and not the cringing subserviency
of neutrals. You will have a nation upheld
by men and not resting on the backs of
beggars! But plant it on tumult, violence
bloodshed, and fraud, and you have built it
on the sand, but on the waves of an
unresting sea, where it sooner or later
must break up and go to pieces.

As I suggested on a former occasion,
and has been sufficiently presented here-
to-day, if you are to have peace through
the Executive Departments you must have
power and responsibility combined. Now,
being unyielding to this legislation, gentle-
men on the other side are perfectly
willing that the circuit courts whatever
they are in session shall appear in these
marshals. But, supposing they sit a year
before, supposing they sit a year, a week
a day, an hour before the election, under
this bill they, and they alone, can appoint
the marshals, these twins; but twins do
not agree, for they must come from oppo-
site, come from different political parties,
so they shall not agree. [Laughter.] I
think one of the best things José Belling
ever said was that there was one thing in
this world that we never were prepared
for, and that was twins. [Renewed
Laughter.] My God, has anybody pre-
pared for this twin executive power?

What is the duty of executive power but
to enforce law. Is there any partisanship
in this? Do you leave it to a marshal or
sheriff to enforce or not enforce law at
election? But gentlemen say no. The
enforcement of law is to become a matter
of taste in this country hereafter, and
therefore we want two marshals and two
sheriffs, not to agree, but to disagree. They
must agree that no longer there is strength
in unity, but in diversity there is demo-
cratic salvation. I have no doubt that
democracy would have put down the
rebellion with two commanding genera-
lions from each side the line. But men
who were in earnest on either side did not
match marshals in that way.

There is no disputing the fact that under
dumb and violence and show of force vot-
ers by the hundred and by the two hun-
dred and by the three hundred have been
driven from a single voting precinct in
the country. I refer to it in no taunting
spirit; I refer to it in no feeling of bitter-
ness; but I ask you, gentlemen on the other
side, how long do you think our
elections can be conducted that man-

All we want is purity of the ballot-box,
peace at the polls, fair play for all, protec-
tion of officers with power to execute law
and responsibility for the faithful perfor-
mance of their duty. Some gentlemen on
the other side have argued in this debate that
general duty marshals could go to all the
polls and help preserve the peace, &c.
But our leaders in another place
take the rules forbidding more specific
takes exactly the opposite position and
insists that the amendment to this bill
was designed to cut out these general
marshals and prevent their interfering in
any manner at the different election polls
He seems to doubt whether they could
ever execute civil process on election day
in case of master pertaining to the election,
but thinks they might do this on the day
of the election.

Thus you see the real purpose of this
bill is to do away with these general dep-
uty marshals at elections and to say,
though this springs up at the polls, only
those marshals whom your courts may
appoint six months before shall inter-
fere to keep the peace. How is the court
to know how many number of marshals
will be needed at New York, for instance,
at the next November election? Let to
the Executive, to the marshals, when the
danger comes and is imminent the power
to appoint is there, and to appoint any
needed number. But your court has ac-
tually turned it gone; weeks, perhaps
months, before, one or two, than for men
from opposite parties may have been ap-
pointed, but a no body of a thousand,
it may be, to the polls and so late, as
the bill furnishes any protection your
election is at the mercy of the mob. And we
are told it is designed that it should be so;
that we want no more of these general
deputy marshals interfering with elections

I thank the House for its attention. I
have simply spoken from the impulse of
the moment, not aiming or knowing
when I reached the Chamber that I could
be permitted to speak at all. But I say in
conclusion to gentlemen on both sides of
the House it is not for me to lecture you,
it is not for me to censure you, but in the
name of justice, in the name of that hope
which we all profess to cherish, that this
Government of ours shall be perpetuated
in its integrity, not for a moment, not for a
second, but for ever, that the Government
of which we are the representatives. Con-
fronted with fraud at the ballot box, met
by force at the polls, what will that gen-
tleman do? Will you yield to fraud?
Will you surrender to a snafu? Will you
relinquish all attempt to enact some legis-
lation which shall confer power adequate
to prevent this fraud, and overcome force
by force if necessary? It was in this spirit
that these laws were proposed. If there
is to be a fair count, there must
be a fair supervision. If there
is to be a fair and adequate supervision,
one which will impart confidence, then one
man or one party should not have exclusive
control of such supervision. Therefore it
was eminently proper, and perfectly logical
and right, that the supervisors of elections
should be selected from the different politi-
cal parties. They were to be present first
at the registration, then at the election;
they were to occupy such position near the
ballot box as to see all that was done; and
they were to inspect, can, and scrutinize
the whole proceeding so as both to detect
and prevent fraud.

Do any man rise here to-day and say
that such a proceeding is not fair, is not
desirable, is not safe? But if there is com-
motion at the polls, if there is riot and
tumult there, if life and limb are endan-
gered, it is useless, it is nonsense, it is mere
child's play to select two supervisors,
though of different political parties, and
bid them empty-handed to scrutinize the
canvass and preserve the peace. Unless
they themselves can be protected their
presence there is a mockery.

The first condition to any proper per-
formance of their duties is protection, com-
plete and absolute. If gentlemen insist
that such protection has been afforded by
State authority in all the States, the simple
answer is that it is not true and we need
not stop here to quarrel about it.

These national election laws, therefore,

wisely provided that the marshal, who is
the right arm of the civil executive power,
should protect these supervisors and the
voters as well, and should for that purpose
appoint as many special deputies as may
be necessary. To do what? Why, to
preserve the peace and protect these offi-
cers and the citizens in the lawful exercise
of their rights. Was there anything
wrong in that? You desire protection; you
desire peace; you desire safety at your
elections; you desire that the will of the
humblest citizen in this free country may
be as fairly and freely expressed

THE GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, JUNE 15, 1880.

Official Paper of the City and County.

BRIEFLETS.

—June half gone.
—The past few days have shown where the leaks are in the roof.
—Mr. and Mrs. Lane, have returned to their home in Charles City, Iowa.
—Rev. Henry Seward expected to start to-day from New York for home.
—Mrs. F. C. Cook went to Milwaukee, this afternoon, to visit friends for a few days.

—The Knights of Pythias meet to-night to elect officers and transact other important business.

—No City Marshal was elected last night and Ed Smith was instructed to act as such for two weeks more.

—Jim O'Hara to-day pleaded guilty to tipping the till in Hart's saloon of \$7. He was fined \$15 and costs.

—For twenty days past there has been at least one fall of rain each twenty-four hours, and sometimes more.

—Several of the overcast family, who have been confined to the house for some weeks, were out again last night.

—Mr. Charles Gaylor, press agent, and Colonel F. A. Keefer, agent of Barnum's "Biggest Show on Earth," are in the city to-day.

—Frank W. Smith, General Secretary of the Y. M. C. A. at Toledo is in the city, together with his family, visiting his brother, H. A. Smith.

—Mrs. J. W. St. John has decided to accept the invitation to sing at the commencement exercises and concert at Lawrence University, July 1.

—To-morrow evening the members and friends of Court Street church join in a social gathering at the residence of Mr. Luther Clark, on Locust street.

—Dr. G. G. Chittenden went to Milwaukee to-day to attend the annual session of the American Institute of Homeopathy, which continues four days.

—St. Mary's church picnic which was to have been held to-morrow has been postponed on account of the weather. The time will be announced hereafter.

—The employees of the Wisconsin Shoe Company desire through the Gazette to publicly thank their employers for the enjoyment furnished them last evening.

—Miss Nellie Hunt, of the graduating class of Lawrence University, arrived home yesterday and will remain until near the time for commencement, which opens on the evening of the 26th.

—Mrs. Davies' father, the news of whose illness reached this city Sunday, died Sunday night at his home in New York State, about twenty miles north of Binghamton. She will reach there this afternoon.

—Rev. A. J. Mead took up his first duties as Presiding Elder at Delavan last Sunday. Next Sunday he visits Geneva, and between times he puts his Christianity to the test by hunting up a house to suit him.

—Miss Florence Cadwell, daughter of Mr. J. B. Cadwell, died yesterday of inflammation of the lungs. She has been teaching and was obliged to give up her school and return home only ten days ago, but has grown rapidly worse and her death comes as a sudden and heavy blow to family and friends.

—Talk about cattle—if you didn't see those which T. H. Austin, of Johnstown, brought in to-day, you missed a big sight. A better showing of steaks and roasts never went through the street on legs. There were thirty-three and the average weight was about 1,600 pounds. Mr. Austin shipped them to Chicago.

—The scaffolding used by the workmen at the City Hall did not prevent the Council meeting, and it gave Dr. Robinson a chance to tickle the ribs of the city fathers with one of his little jokes. He said he had thought at times that some of the Council ought to be hung, but he never expected to see all of them sitting under the scaffold. (Laughter.)

—Now the boys had better put up those pop guns and quit frightening horses. They had also better stop playing leap frog on the church steps Sunday evenings. The Council last night granted Captain Macloon's request to be appointed special policeman of the Fourth ward, and he will be on hand to suppress any such overflow of juvenile spirits. "Boys, it is better now as you behave."

—A fellow is liable to a \$100 fine if he refuses to answer the questions of the census taker. That's all right, but if time is money, a man could almost save that amount by refusing to answer, if the census taker presses home all the queries of his sheet. There are enough of them to make a full course of the catechism. But then that isn't the census taker's fault, and everybody seems disposed to be reasonably good natured about it.

—Owing to the storm and for other reasons, Miss Gaynor did not appear at the Opera house last evening, but has decided to read next Thursday night instead. By special request she has consented to change her programme so far as to add the balcony scene from Romeo and Juliet, and the murder scene from Macbeth. With these additions it will prove an evening with Shakespeare, which will be a rich treat indeed.

—One of those two drummers, who were reported as having dropped dead at the Milwaukee reunion, will have the pleasure of reading his own obituary notice. He dropped to be sure, and was hurriedly taken to a room in one of the hotels. Dr Palmer was called, left some medicine, and he seemed all right. It was reported that later, just as he was taking the train he dropped dead again, and the Milwaukee papers make for him an excellent obituary. Now comes a letter from Oshkosh, where he lives, stating that he is alive and all right, notwithstanding the papers are trying to kill him. It takes more than one reunion to kill an Oshkosh drummer.

THE WEATHER.

REPORTED BY PRENTICE & EVANSON DRUGGISTS.
The thermometer at 6 o'clock last evening stood at 60 degrees above; at 1 o'clock a.m., to-day at 53 degrees above; at 7 o'clock a.m. at 56 degrees above; and at 1 o'clock p.m. at 70 degrees above. Clearing weather.

BOTHERED BRAINS.

The Alderman don't know what to do with the Street Commissioner's Report—Worse than the Gem Puzzles—Other Doings of the City Council.

The regular semi-monthly meeting of the City Council was held at the City Hall last evening. His Honor, Mayor Cobb, in the Chair, and all the Aldermen present.

The Clerk read the journal of the last meeting which was approved.

A number of accounts were presented, read and referred.

The May report of the Board of Education was referred to the School Committee.

A petition from the property owners on a portion of Glenn and Bluff streets, asking the Council to make some provisions for carrying away the surface water in that locality, was presented and referred to the Alderman of the Second Ward.

A petition was received from residents of the Fourth ward praying for the extension of North street in Rockport, eastward to Jackson street, a distance of eight rods, and to extend Jackson street, northward to intersect High street, a distance of eight rods.

Referred to the Highway, Street and Bridge Committee, City Attorney, and Captain Macloon.

An order was passed allowing Messrs. Bub to remove a certain pile near the railroad bridge, which obstructs the navigation of the river, with the understanding that it be replaced before winter.

A petition for the appointment of H. Kenniston as City Marshal was received and placed on file.

Ald. Barnes proposed the name of John Shehan as City Marshal.

Ald. Croft, from the Finance Committee, reported back the City Treasurer's report, from April 12th to June 1st as correct. Placed on file.

Ald. Croft, from the same committee, reported in favor of allowing sundry bills against the various funds, which was concurred in.

Ald. Conrad, from the Park Committee, asked an appropriation of \$200 for the purpose of improving the parks. After considerable discussion the appropriation was made.

Ald. Nowlan, from the Fire Committee, presented the quarterly report of the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, which was read and placed on file.

The bond of Street Commissioner Croft was approved.

On motion of Ald. Robinson the alley in Block 9, Rockport, was discontinued.—Aye 7, nos 3.

Ald. Nowlan moved that a committee of one from each ward be appointed to consider the proposition of the Chief Engineer relating to the construction of cisterns for fire purposes, to report at next meeting. Adopted.

The Mayor appointed as such committee, Ald. Hemming, Norris, Croft and Barnes.

Robert Ashdown was confirmed as a member of Rescue Hook & Ladder Co., viz George McDougall, resigned.

On motion of Ald. Norris, Capt. Macloon was appointed a special policeman without expense to the city.

Ald. Croft offered an order directing the Street Commissioner to collect the poll tax.

Street Commissioner Croft made the following report, which was received and placed on file:

To His Honor the Mayor and Common Council of the City of Janesville:

In accordance with the provisions of the law establishing the office of Street Commissioner, in this city, I would respectfully report that, after careful survey of the work necessary to be done, I judge as of first importance and necessity to be the removal of all accumulated matter and obstructions from gutters, street crossings, sewers and culverts, as thorough drainage can not be complete until such obstructions are removed.

Secondly—I recommend, as items of importance and immediate necessity, the repairing of culverts, surface drains and sewers; also the construction of others, where necessary requires. I find many culverts and cross drains entirely constructed of wood, and more or less in a state of decay.

The first item of necessity is a paved surface drain at the crossing of Buff and South streets, Second ward. It is considerably impaired and dangerous to public travel; it is not of sufficient capacity for the drainage required of it. In my opinion a culvert should be constructed at that point. Much of the material in the drain can be used in its construction.

Second item of necessity—is repairing of a small culvert that crosses the upper Beloit road near Eastern Avenue, Third ward. Its walls are caved in; the cross timbers supporting its covering have no other supports than the banks on either side, and it will require immediate attention as a matter of safety.

Third item of necessity—I further find that the rubble and paving at the termination of the two culverts crossing Madison road (First ward) is to be considerably washed away by the late rains and should be replaced at once to protect their foundations.

Fourth item of necessity—There should be a culvert at the crossing of Lynn street and Western Avenue, Fifth ward.

Fifth item of necessity—There should also be a culvert at the crossing of North Main street, and North Fifth street in the Second ward.

Sixth item of necessity—The arched culvert across South Main street, which conducts the drainage of Racine street, to the river, should be extended one hundred and fifty feet, in order to prevent private property from damage and causing frequent repairs. It would not be necessary that the extension should be arched. Its course would be changed from centre to south side of street and near the north line of Mr. Holdredge's lot, thereby filling up the old channel, making the approach to the river in cases of fireless dangerous and more expeditions. The above improvement would repair the damage already done, by replacing a wall washed out and belonging to Mr. Holdredge; also avoiding several feet of paving that been undermined and needs replacing in order to protect the foundations of the culvert as it now remains.

Thirdy—The bridges of the city are urgently in need of repair and should be attended to at once. Milwaukee street bridge should be re-planked, in my opinion hard wood be preferable. Also its side walks should be like wise re-planked, its side walks can be repaired, and need not be renewed. The north half of the

Monterey bridge is considerably worn and needs repairs, I would recommend that the part specified be double planked, the same as the south half, making the surface of the bridge the same from one end to the other.

Fourthly—I would recommend that all highways leading into the city, as far as practicable, that have been heretofore neglected, should be put in good condition by graveling the same to the city limits.

As first of importance, I would call your attention to the completion of Madison road, the material for which can be had close by, having received permission from the town of Janesville to use the same.

As second of importance—I would further call your attention to Mineral Point avenue. There has been but little done to this highway. I would recommend that it also be gravelled or as much of it as the Council deem advisable.

The several streets of the city are more or less in need of repairs. Franklin street should be gravelized from Milwaukee street southward six or more blocks. The surface of the street is below the gutters. It should be raised by a good coat of gravel.

I would ask further time to report on sidewalks and street crossings. It is an item of importance that will require more attention than I have been able to bestow upon it during the past ten days.

J. C. CROFT,
Street Commissioner.

After the report had been read, the Council found itself in the mire. No one seemed to know what ought to be done with it. The City Attorney explained that by one section of the law the whole report must be acted upon, amended, adopted, etc., etc., before the City Clerk could direct the Street Commissioner to go to work; and according to another section the Council could direct him from time to time as to what he should do. The City Attorney pronounced the law a horrible abortion, and full of inconsistency, but still it was law. It was plainly impracticable to decide at one meeting all the work that should be done during the entire year, and yet it seemed that the law required this before any work could be done.

The report was received and placed on file, and then commenced a series of running debates, suggestions as to how to get around the difficulties and comply with the law. Every Alderman had a theory, and the members kept bobbing up and down like the hammers of a piano, playing a good natured but sadly mixed medley. Those who pretended to understand the law couldn't see how it could be made to work, and those who pretended to see how it should work couldn't understand the law. A more perplexing, brain puzzling law was never presented for practical working. At one time the Council, without any motion at all, except that of their legs, arms, and tongues, went into caucus and chattered over the situation informally until, the rap of the gavel reminded them that business was being done.

The outside of the car is no less beautiful. It is covered with paintings from the brush of James Walker, the artist who painted "Lookout Mountain" and "Gettysburg." It took him four months and a half to finish the paintings on this car, and for this work he was paid \$6,000. One side of the car is covered with scenes from the circus, and the other with animals from all zones. The whole cost of the car is about \$15,000.

THE BELMONT RAILROAD.

The new railroad to be built to Beloit is evidently to be soon a matter of fact instead of paper. As noted some time ago in the Gazette, the contract for a small portion of the road has been given to Milo Curtis, it being the heavy grading and filling beyond Monterey. The contract for the rest of the road has now been let to Messrs. Wells & Harrison, of Milwaukee, who agree to have it completed within seventy-five days. They will put on a full force as soon as possible, and crowd it right through to completion.

THE BELMONT RAILROAD.

The new railroad to be built to Beloit is evidently to be soon a matter of fact instead of paper. As noted some time ago in the Gazette, the contract for a small portion of the road has been given to Milo Curtis, it being the heavy grading and filling beyond Monterey. The contract for the rest of the road has now been let to Messrs. Wells & Harrison, of Milwaukee, who agree to have it completed within seventy-five days. They will put on a full force as soon as possible, and crowd it right through to completion.

THE BELMONT RAILROAD.

The new railroad to be built to Beloit is evidently to be soon a matter of fact instead of paper. As noted some time ago in the Gazette, the contract for a small portion of the road has been given to Milo Curtis, it being the heavy grading and filling beyond Monterey. The contract for the rest of the road has now been let to Messrs. Wells & Harrison, of Milwaukee, who agree to have it completed within seventy-five days. They will put on a full force as soon as possible, and crowd it right through to completion.

THE BELMONT RAILROAD.

The new railroad to be built to Beloit is evidently to be soon a matter of fact instead of paper. As noted some time ago in the Gazette, the contract for a small portion of the road has been given to Milo Curtis, it being the heavy grading and filling beyond Monterey. The contract for the rest of the road has now been let to Messrs. Wells & Harrison, of Milwaukee, who agree to have it completed within seventy-five days. They will put on a full force as soon as possible, and crowd it right through to completion.

THE BELMONT RAILROAD.

The new railroad to be built to Beloit is evidently to be soon a matter of fact instead of paper. As noted some time ago in the Gazette, the contract for a small portion of the road has been given to Milo Curtis, it being the heavy grading and filling beyond Monterey. The contract for the rest of the road has now been let to Messrs. Wells & Harrison, of Milwaukee, who agree to have it completed within seventy-five days. They will put on a full force as soon as possible, and crowd it right through to completion.

THE BELMONT RAILROAD.

The new railroad to be built to Beloit is evidently to be soon a matter of fact instead of paper. As noted some time ago in the Gazette, the contract for a small portion of the road has been given to Milo Curtis, it being the heavy grading and filling beyond Monterey. The contract for the rest of the road has now been let to Messrs. Wells & Harrison, of Milwaukee, who agree to have it completed within seventy-five days. They will put on a full force as soon as possible, and crowd it right through to completion.

THE BELMONT RAILROAD.

The new railroad to be built to Beloit is evidently to be soon a matter of fact instead of paper. As noted some time ago in the Gazette, the contract for a small portion of the road has been given to Milo Curtis, it being the heavy grading and filling beyond Monterey. The contract for the rest of the road has now been let to Messrs. Wells & Harrison, of Milwaukee, who agree to have it completed within seventy-five days. They will put on a full force as soon as possible, and crowd it right through to completion.

THE BELMONT RAILROAD.

The new railroad to be built to Beloit is evidently to be soon a matter of fact instead of paper. As noted some time ago in the Gazette, the contract for a small portion of the road has been given to Milo Curtis, it being the heavy grading and filling beyond Monterey. The contract for the rest of the road has now been let to Messrs. Wells & Harrison, of Milwaukee, who agree to have it completed within seventy-five days. They will put on a full force as soon as possible, and crowd it right through to completion.

THE BELMONT RAILROAD.

The new railroad to be built to Beloit is evidently to be soon a matter of fact instead of paper. As noted some time ago in the Gazette, the contract for a small portion of the road has been given to Milo Curtis, it being the heavy grading and filling beyond Monterey. The contract for the rest of the road has now been let to Messrs. Wells & Harrison, of Milwaukee, who agree to have it completed within seventy-five days. They will put on a full force as soon as possible, and crowd it right through to completion.

THE BELMONT RAILROAD.

The new railroad to be built to Beloit is evidently to be soon a matter of fact instead of paper. As noted some time ago in the Gazette, the contract for a small portion of the road has been given to Milo Curtis, it being the heavy grading and filling beyond Monterey. The contract for the rest of the road has now been let to Messrs. Wells & Harrison, of Milwaukee, who agree to have it completed within seventy-five days. They will put on a full force as soon as possible, and crowd it right through to completion.

THE BELMONT RAILROAD.

The new railroad to be built to Beloit is evidently to be soon a matter of fact instead of paper. As noted some time ago in the Gazette, the contract for a small portion of the road has been given to Milo Curtis, it being the heavy grading and filling beyond Monterey. The contract for the rest of the road has now been let to Messrs. Wells & Harrison, of Milwaukee, who agree to have it completed within seventy-five days. They will put on a full force as soon as possible, and crowd it right through to completion.

THE BELMONT RAILROAD.

The new railroad to be built to Beloit is evidently to be soon a matter of fact instead of paper.